

Church May Elect Presiding Bishop and Have Open Pulpit :-:

Missouri, who declared that this whole matter was but the subtle work of the great adversary. If the devil is able to change his appearance into that of an angel of light, it is not too much to say he can speak through men, the speaker said. The play is the product of that theological monstrosity a broad churchman. Mr. Fauntleroy remarked that the swamp was also broad from the overflows of the river, but it was also a place for breeding malaria and mosquitoes. He declared that the men who advocated this plan were those who declared the apostolic ministry the most practical, but by no means essential. Again, he urged that the church people do not want strangers to preach to them. They want to hear the voice of their mother (the church), speaking through her ministers, and not the voice of some stranger.



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MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

What Dr. Wilmer Said.
The amendment found an able advocate in Dr. Wilmer, of Georgia, who asked to be allowed just to make a few personal remarks. In referring to his words of a few days ago, he retracted, saying: "My speech on that occasion was ill-considered, and I regret it only because it took up the mind to appreciate it, but as Bill Nye said, it is really not as bad as it sounds."
All were glad to hear this, for many knew that he did not mean his words to be as bad as they sounded. He took up the idea advanced by Mr. Pepper, merely changing one term, and drew the distinction between the sacerdotal and the prophetic functions of the ministry, citing from the Old Testament the case of Korah to show how jealous the priest's office was guarded, while, on the other hand, when Joshua complained because he had found unauthorized prophets, Moses said: "Would to God that all the Lord's people were prophets."

The debate continued, and again there was displayed that wonderful spirit of unity of purpose which so many have remarked upon as characterizing this General Convention above all others. The vote taken declared how greatly the amendment was desired.

Bishops Concur.
Before the House of Deputies adjourned for lunch a message from the House of Bishops announced that that house had concurred with the deputies in the adoption of the preamble, with one slight amendment, placing a comma after "the Word of God" instead of "and." The deputies accepted the amendment, and the whole matter goes over for final action at the next General Convention.

In another message from the House of Bishops, read at this time, it was announced that a resolution had been passed looking toward the amendment of the title page of the Book of Common Prayer by leaving out "according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." This was referred to the proper committee of the House of Deputies. This proposed change must not be misunderstood. It is not in any way an effort to change the name of the church. It will be noticed that no other name is proposed. The demand comes from the Russian side, and especially those in Latin countries—Mexico, the Philippines, Cuba, etc. The great trouble lies in the word "Protestant." These people have been taught to believe that Protestant is synonymous with atheism, so that it is almost impossible to get a hearing. This matter must be viewed from this point, and the change should at least be permitted in the prayer books translated into the Spanish language.

The Missionary Spirit.
The afternoon was given up to the joint session of the two houses, sitting to hear missionary addresses. Archdeacon Stuck brought the message from Alaska telling how Bishop Rowe was in that distant land almost alone doing the work that ought to be done by others. While he could use all the money any one desired, he said what Alaska really wanted was men. No other field needs men so badly. Bishop Van Buren told of the wonderful growth in Porto Rico, declaring that Bishop Restarick and Dr. Alsop needed the cause of Honolulu. Wonderful work is being done there among a polyglot people. From Honolulu go forth many native missionaries for the Chinese and Japanese. The one great need is the replacing of the prior school. The speakers all presented cases of her-

ism on the part of the church's missionaries, which brought tears to the eyes.

This was the last of the joint missionary sessions, and the whole church, galleries and all, was filled.

The venerable presiding bishop declared that more interest had been manifested in the missionary work of the church during this convention than at any other convention he had ever attended. There is no doubt the missionary spirit has been continually at work.

The Presiding Bishop.
The whole night session, with the exception of the time given to reading of messages from the House of Bishops was taken up with the consideration of the amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the presiding bishop in the future.

The proposition was ably explained by Mr. Henry, of Iowa, who declared that it was merely a cold business proposition. He showed by the example of the bishops of Kentucky, one of whom had been the presiding bishop, the other the assessor to the presiding bishop, that the work required a great part of the bishop's time. Very little objection was raised, though there was some. But the almost unanimous way in which each clause was separately adopted and the final overwhelming affirmative vote on the whole leaves no doubt of the result. After disposing of this matter, a message from the House of Bishops was read, announcing that it had concurred in the selection of Cincinnati as the place of meeting for the General Convention of 1910. Remembering the plea of Bishop Anderson for the Middle West, the convention could not have made a wiser choice.

Just as the House of Deputies was about to close, Dr. Huntington presented a report of the committee on amendments of the constitution, recommending an amendment to article X of the constitution, whereby the thirty-eight articles shall be left out of the Book of Common Prayer upon the calendar.

When the time comes for its consideration a lively opposition will certainly appear for some have already announced their intention of opposing it. The whole matter has been ably set forth in a tract which Dr. Huntington has published and distributed some months ago. In speaking of these articles, Dr. Huntington said "they are antiquated without being ancient," and is because of this antiquated and in every way unsuited for the needs and conditions of to-day, that he desires to see them disestablished.

It has been decided to adjourn Saturday night, to do this will require much hard work and much less talking. Already many deputies have gone, and the body of the church is not nearly as full as it was though the galleries have lost few.

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The Rev. Dr. Peck, of Boston, reported for the committee on church education, and secured permission for the committee to sit during the recess. The committee on the general clergy relief fund offered the following nominations for trustees: Bishop of Pennsylvania, Bishop of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Alsop, of Long Island; Mr. Ethel Chauncey, New York; Mr. George C. Thomas, Philadelphia; Mr. George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia.

Meet Next in Cincinnati.
The Rev. Dr. Battershall, of Albany, secretary of the joint committee to select a place of meeting for the General Convention in 1910, made his report. It recommended New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, St. Louis, New York, Milwaukee, Denver, Kansas City and Asbury Park. The committee recommended that Cincinnati be selected as the next place of



THE COMMISSION OF BISHOP (SURGEON) DAVID GRIFFITH IN THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.
Bishop David Griffith, the first elected Bishop of the American Church, was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary Army, before he entered holy orders. In 1795 he was elected Bishop of Virginia, but so poor was he that he found it impossible to go to England to be consecrated, and so he only exercised his de facto rights. It is said that an appeal was made to raise a fund, but that the sum of only \$25 was secured. Therefore it was that Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provost, of New York, who were elected after Bishop Griffith, were consecrated the first American bishops, the consecration of Bishop Seabury not being recognized.

Bishop Griffith urged Bishops White and Provost to consecrate him, but they declined on account of a vow they had made the Archbishop of Canterbury that they would not consecrate any one until three American bishops had been consecrated at Lambeth Palace. On the death of Bishop Griffith Bishop Madison was elected, and he having been consecrated in Lambeth Palace September 10, 1790, became the first consecrated Bishop of Virginia.

There being no picture of Bishop Griffith extant, the above print, signed by George Washington, is published through the courtesy of Bishop Griffith's great-grandson, Mr. D. H. Griffith, of Oak Grove, Va.

meeting of the General Convention. The committee also recommended that a chapel be built in the hall, to be used for the House of Deputies.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York, offered as a substitute that New York be the place of meeting, saying that not for twenty-one years had the General Convention met in New York; that a cathedral was being built there, and that the meeting of the General Convention would prove a great inspiration. He urged the passage of his substitute.

The Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of Southern Ohio, spoke for Cincinnati, referring to the fine water supply, the excellent hotels and the large public halls. The substitute of Dr. Huntington was defeated, and Cincinnati was selected as the place of meeting for 1910.

Messages from the House of Bishops were then read, for the most part of concurrence. The president announced that he had appointed Mr. Packard, of Ohio, in place of Mr. Packard, of Maryland, on the commission to raise \$5,000,000 for the general clergy relief fund.

The "Open Pulpit."
The order of the day was then called for, and the question of the open pulpit was discussed. The resolution under discussion follows:

No minister in charge of any congregation of this church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no churchwarden, vestryman or trustees of the congregation shall permit any person to officiate therein without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this church; provided that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid communicants of the church to act as lay readers, or to prevent the ministers in charge of any congregation of this church, when so authorized by his bishop, of permitting a sermon or address therein by any Christian person approved by the bishop.

The hour of midday having arrived, the president said prayers. The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady spoke in favor of the resolution, saying he could see no danger in the movement. He declared it was all in the hands of the bishops, and that he was willing to trust the bishops. It might be that some bishop would resist, but he did not think such an occurrence would injure the church. He believed the adoption of the resolution would do much to bring about church unity. He said the negro question was a great one, which affected 10,000,000 people, but this question affected 90,000,000 people.

Much Opposition.
The Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Fond Du Lac, spoke in opposition of the open pulpit idea. He contended that the legislation suggested was unconstitutional.

THE WEATHER
Forecast: Virginia—Fair and slight warmer. Thursday—Clear, light to fresh southwest winds. North Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Place. High. Low. Thermometer.
9 A. M. 59 6 P. M. 66
12 M. 62 12 M. 62
2 P. M. 68 12 M. 62

Highest temperature yesterday... 63
Lowest temperature yesterday... 43
Mean temperature yesterday... 56
Normal temperature yesterday... 65
Departure from normal temperature 04

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun rises... 0:20 HIGH TIDE... 1:07
Sun sets... 5:31 Morning... 1:23
Moon sets... 1:15 Evening... 1:15

Program To-Day

- 6:45 and 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion in St. Mark's Church.
- 9 A. M.—Morning Prayer in St. James Church.
- 9 A. M.—House of Bishops meet in Monumental Church for Holy Communion, followed by election of bishops in Capitol.
- 10 P. M.—House of Deputies meets for business in St. Paul's Church.
- 12 P. M.—Daily luncheon at Masonic Temple.
- 3 P. M.—Both houses of convention resume business sessions.
- 5 P. M., or immediately following adjournment of House of Deputies in St. Paul's Church—Meeting in interests of "Men and Missions." Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, will preside. Addresses by Mr. George Wharton Pepper, of the north; Mr. Edward P. Bailey, of the south; Mr. William N. McVicker, D. D., Bishop of Albany, presiding; the laymen's forward movement, and Mr. Eugene M. Camp, of the church laymen's movement. All men are invited.
- 8 P. M.—Public missionary mass-meeting in All Saints' Church, the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, presiding. Addresses by the Rev. William Cabell Brown, D. D., of Brazil; the Rt. Rev. William N. McVicker, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island; the Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Salt Lake, and the Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu.
- 8 P. M.—Public missionary mass-meeting in Holy Trinity Church, the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, presiding. Addresses by the Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Salt Lake; the Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu; the Rev. William Cabell Brown, D. D., of Brazil, and the Rt. Rev. W. N. McVicker, Bishop of Rhode Island.
- 8 P. M.—Both houses of the convention resume business sessions.

Program To-Morrow

- 9 A. M.—Joint services in recognition of St. Luke's Day.
- 8 P. M.—Joint Friendly Society at Grace Church.

Pennsylvania; Mr. Packard, of Maine; Mr. Miller, Mr. Saunders, of Massachusetts; Mr. Stetson, of New York.

Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution concerning the dispatch of business. He asked that the committee sit during recess to devise some plan to accomplish more in the early days of the session.

Presiding Bishop.
Mr. Henry, of Iowa, moved the following resolution concerning the election of a presiding bishop:

Resolved, That the following changes be made in the constitution, and that the proposed alteration be made known to the several dioceses, in order that the same may be adopted in the next General Convention, in accordance with Article XI of the constitution, as follows:

Strike out Section 3, of Article I, and insert in place of it the following:

Section 3. Upon the expiration of the term of office of the presiding bishop, the General Convention shall elect the presiding bishop of the church. The House of Bishops shall choose one of the bishops having jurisdiction within the United States to be such presiding bishop by a vote of a majority of all the bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, such choice to be subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies by vote of a majority of the clerical and lay deputies of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies, voting by orders.

The presiding bishop shall discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the constitution and canons of the General Convention. (Upon his acceptance of the office of presiding bishop, the presiding bishop shall be the bishop may elect a bishop coadjutor.)

The presiding bishop so elected shall hold office until the close of the next General Convention after he is seventy years of age, unless, meanwhile, he shall have resigned his episcopal jurisdiction, or, with his episcopal jurisdiction, seems in sufficient cause, he may have been relieved of such office by the General Convention by the concurrent vote first of a majority of all the bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, and then of a majority of the clerical and lay

debate. He said he would vote "no" on the resolution if he thought it was to open the pulpit. He said it was the purpose of the canon to protect the church, for, he said, there were some churches which had already opened their pulpits, and these churches could no longer do so without the consent of the bishops.

The vote was then taken by orders: For the open pulpit—Clergy, 40; laity, 42.

Against the open pulpit—Clergy, 18; laity, 15.

Divided—Clergy, 6; laity, 2. The open pulpit resolution was carried.

The president announced the members of the joint committee to erect a monument at Jamestown: The president, Dr. McKim, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, New York; the Rev. Dr. Mann, Connecticut; Mr. George C. Thomas, Pennsylvania; Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Virginia; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington.

A vote was taken to strike out "and" and insert a comma in a resolution. The president announced the committee on uniform registration, as follows:

The Rev. Mr. Neve, the Rev. Mr. Marquis, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Copeland. The house then adjourned for luncheon.

Night Session
The House of Deputies was called to order by the president at 8 o'clock. The president appointed the following members of the joint commission on marriage and divorce:

deputies of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies, voting by orders.

The salary of the presiding bishop shall be fixed and paid by the General Convention, as may be provided by canon of such convention.

When, for any reason, a vacancy in the office shall occur, the senior bishop by consecration having jurisdiction within the United States shall thereupon become the presiding bishop, until the election and acceptance of the presiding bishop in the manner herebefore provided.

*This clause was stricken out by agreement.

Mr. Henry spoke in support of his resolution, setting out the reasons why the present rule of seniority should not be continued.

Discussion of Subject.
The Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, also spoke in support of the resolution, telling of the experience of Kentucky when under the spiritual control of the presiding bishop, who could not give his own diocese proper attention.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, moved to strike out the words "before his acceptance of the office of presiding bishop," the diocese of which he is the bishop may elect a bishop coadjutor," which, he said, were contrary to the canon.

The amendment was accepted by the commission.

The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, of New York, spoke in opposition to the election of a presiding bishop, saying that it touched on Romanism. Cries of "No!" "No!" were heard all over the house. Continuing, Dr. Grosvenor said that no archbishop in the Roman Church had such powers as would be given the proposed presiding bishop.

Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Kentucky, favored the resolution, following the line of his remarks made in the morning.

Mr. Butler, of Central Pennsylvania, favored the election of a presiding bishop, saying there was plenty for such an officer to do. He declared the church should not select the oldest bishop, but an active man full of vigor.

The Rev. Edward T. Achesson, of Connecticut, told of the enormous amount of work required of a presiding bishop. He said he had lived with Bishop Williams, the late presiding bishop, and he spoke from practical experience. He urged that an active man be selected.

The Rev. Benjamin S. Sanderson, of Central Pennsylvania, said that this was no new plan; that the plan was old and the duties were well known. He thought it was an excellent plan, however, to place the office in the hands of an active officer.

The Rev. Dr. Grammer, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to elect a presiding bishop to serve for six years. He said that such a move would appeal to the American people. Judge Battle, of North Carolina, favored the original resolution, saying that the United States government relieved their judges of duty at seventy years of age, the naval officers at sixty-two, and the army officers at sixty-four, and that such a plan was a good one. He said that the church was growing, and that the duties of the presiding bishop were also growing.

The Rev. Dr. Grammer, of New York, thought that he saw a great move towards centralization, and he feared it. He said it was following the Roman Church plan, where the power was in one man, while the policy of the Greek and Anglican churches was to place the power in the hands of the entire episcopacy. Dr. Grosvenor made an excellent and eloquent speech.

Resolution Adopted.
The vote was then taken on Dr. Grammer's amendment limiting the term of office to six years. It was voted down.

The Rev. Dr. Alsop offered an amendment to circumscribe the salary of the proposed presiding bishop. It was voted down.

The vote was taken on the various clauses of the original resolution as presented by the Rev. Dr. Grammer. The "sliding scale resolution" was carried section by section. The vote was then taken by orders, with the following result:

Clergy, 45; laity, 57. Against the resolution... 6 9

Divided—Laity, 2. The "presiding bishop" resolution was declared passed as far as this convention can pass it, as it comes up three years hence in Cincinnati.

Messages from the House of Bishops were then read, and for the most part concurred in actions by the House of Deputies.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, for the committee on amendments to the constitution, introduced a resolution, which was placed on the calendar. The resolution is for the formation of a commission to revise the canons of the church. He said the move was most important, and should be undertaken with the utmost care. Dr. Huntington spoke in behalf of his plan and read the report of the committee. The house was then adjourned.

WORK OF UPPER HOUSE
Agreed to Recognize Anglican Succession in Swedish Church—Negro Question To-Day. Many Other Matters.

stances arising in connection with the missionary work of the church, and the publication of the prayer-book in foreign languages, it seems expedient to make a change in the Book of Common Prayer. In order to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding concerning the character of this change, it was resolved to change the title page by leaving out the words "according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

SESSIONS OF DEPUTIES

Many Important Questions Including Those of Open Pulpit, Presiding Bishop and Next Place of Meeting Discussed and Passed Upon.

The thirteenth day of the General Convention began with services at 9 o'clock at St. James Church. The session of the House of Deputies was called to order at 10 o'clock at St. James Church. The president had said prayers, and the minutes were read and approved. The Rev. Dr. Trew reported for the committee on elections. Mr. Packard, of the committee on resolutions concerning a committee on theological work, was recommended. The resolution offered by Mr. Mansfield, of Connecticut, that no new business should be introduced after the twelfth day of the session, meaning that recess days should be included, was adopted.

As to Presiding Bishop.
The Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of the committee on canons, reported that all prayer books be numbered alike except time, and those used for work. The resolution was adopted. A change was made in the canon concerning appeal. Mr. Rosewell Page discussed the question, pointing out technical errors. The matter was referred to the committee.

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